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The White House News Photographers' Association Exhibition

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: "Football Homecoming Queen," by Nancy Andrews of *The Washington Post,"* was taken Oct. 15, 1993. Place kicker Cheryl Zimmermann, a Northern Virginia high school student, was crowned during halftime. *From White House News Photographers' Association awards exhibition*

Cover Story: After a hiatus, the White House News Photographers' Association annual awards exhibition has returned to the Library. The photographers and camera operators cover more than just news from the executive mansion. 368

Civil Defense: A symposium on the courts and the civil rights movement focused on the collections in the Manuscript Division, most notably the papers of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. 363

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Documenting the Movement:
Civil Rights and the Courts Symposium Held at LC

Two speakers at a Sept. 8 Library symposium on the courts and civil rights made note of how the Library's extensive collections on the civil rights movement aided their research.

The civil rights struggle is documented in the Manuscript Division, whose active solicitation of African American organizational records and personal papers has made it one of the nation's best collections for the study of the movement. The division's holdings include documents of the Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Sleeping Car Porters and many others.

Professor Jack Greenberg of Columbia University Law School, director-counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in 1961–84, acknowledged that his recently published book, *Crusaders in the Courts: How a Dedicated Band of Lawyers Fought for the Civil Rights Revolution*, "would have been much more difficult to write and might not even have been finished by now," had it not been for the invaluable help of the Manuscript Division, which provided him access to the Legal Defense Fund archives.

Juan Williams, a *Washington Post* correspondent and author of *Eyes On the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years, 1954–1961*, called LC his "hometown library." He praised event coordinator Debra Newman Ham, specialist in Afro-American history and culture in the Manuscript Division; Prosser Gifford, director of Scholarly Programs; and Dr. Billington "for being stalwarts when it came to the Marshall papers last year."

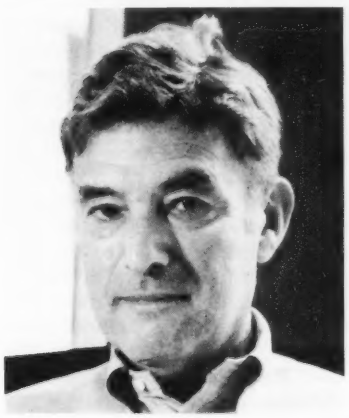
Mr. Williams referred to the controversy stirred by *The Washington Post's* series on Justice Thurgood Marshall's papers. Shortly after his death, Jan. 24, 1993, his papers were made available to the public at the Library, in keeping with Marshall's wishes (see LC *Information Bulletin*, June 14, 1993). The *Post* stories were published in May 1993, generating considerable debate in Washington over the release of the papers. The Library refused to sequester the papers, as some critics urged.

Mr. Greenberg and Mr. Williams spoke at the symposium, "Documenting the Movement: The Courts and Civil Rights," sponsored by the Office of Scholarly Programs and the Manuscript Division. On the 40th anniversary of the landmark desegregation case *Brown vs. Board of Education*, Mr. Greenberg and Mr. Williams acknowledged the achievements of attorney Thurgood Marshall and his Legal Defense Fund staff. The case, which Marshall won, not only defined the latter half of this century, Mr. Williams said, but also will help shape the next.

Dr. Ham set the tone for the symposium with a question from Mary Frances Berry, U.S. civil rights commissioner, who once asked: "Do blacks have a constitutional right to life?"

Mr. Greenberg, who argued segregation, employment discrimination, poverty, capital punishment and other cases before the Supreme Court, succinctly addressed Berry's question with a description of "American apartheid."

"Black people couldn't vote in the South. The white racist establishment in the Democratic Party was



"After the Brown *case was decided, the Southern states responded with massive resistance."*
—Jack Greenberg

"It is a challenge for all journalists to make [the civil rights] era come to life for people who have not yet been born."
—Juan Williams

elected and reelected. They became chairmen of committees. You could not even pass an antilynching bill. They couldn't vote at first, because it was written in the laws of Southern states," he said.

"Then there were various stratagems that kept them out after those laws were struck down. So there were two options at that point," he said. "One was to go to court and the other was to mount a revolution.

"There actually was some talk about having a revolution," Mr. Greenberg continued, "but that was obviously doomed to failure. Instead, a legal campaign was developed" by Thurgood Marshall and some of the senior NAACP staff, who set up the Legal Defense Fund in 1939. The defense fund challenged segregated graduate schools, segregated housing, covenants that provided that property could be sold only to people of a particular race and racial differentials in teachers' pay. Mr. Greenberg explained that the defense fund was "set up only to do legal work, only civil rights cases, not engage in lobbying, not engage in propaganda and consequently would be tax exempt."

One of Mr. Greenberg's first jobs for the fund was to seek out experts to speak about the detrimental effects of segregation on black children in the *Brown* case. "After the *Brown* case was decided [in 1954], the Southern states responded with what was called massive resistance, which involved a congressional manifesto denouncing the Supreme Court, state resolutions of interposition and nullification, and lots of other things including Klan-type violence. The Legal Defense Fund defended the [civil rights] movement against that," Mr. Greenberg said.

In writing the book, Mr. Greenberg contacted all the people he interviewed, sending them manuscripts "going for 100 percent accuracy, not 98 percent, but 100 percent." He said he did not keep a diary but it occurred to him that the FBI "was keeping a diary for me." He requested his FBI files under the Freedom of Information Act; he received only some of them. Finally, he had to sue for the rest of them, which are now part of the Legal Defense Fund archives.

Mr. Williams, who is working on a biography of Thurgood Marshall, said that documenting history 40 years after it happened reminded him of what Satchel Paige (1906–1982), the black baseball legend, once said: "The future is never what it used to be."

"If I were here and trying to tell you how to document things that had taken place in the '40s, with regard to civil rights," Mr. Williams said, "of course we'd have to take into account the War, we'd have to take into account the idea of breaking down segregation in the military. We'd have to take into account the reality of domestic industries, and even war industries, becoming integrated for the first time."

Telling the civil rights story of the '90s, he said, includes reporting the difficulties of the African American community, including sharp class divisions, "tremendous problems in terms of family breakdown, incredible rates of black children born into single-parent families, and in that connection we now have about half of all black children born into poverty."

Mr. Williams concluded by noting some anniversaries. It is 26 years since the death of Martin Luther King Jr., 30 years since the passage of the Civil Rights Act, 31 years since the Great March on Washington and 40 years since *Brown vs. the Board of Education.* As to why he is writing about Marshall, Mr. Williams said, "I think it is a challenge for all journalists to try to make this era come to life for people who have not yet been born."

—Alan H. Stein

Alan Stein is a former Junior Fellow of the Library

Library Publishes Selected Bibliography On the Koran

Researchers interested in using the Library's collections on the Holy Koran will benefit from a new bibliography.

The Holy Koran in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography, compiled by Fawzi Mikhail Tadros of the African and Middle Eastern Division, is a beautifully illustrated selected bibliography describing more than 3,100 manuscripts, manuscript fragments, commentaries, books, articles and other sources of information.

Mr. Tadros, a senior reference librarian in the Near East Section, has been with the Library since 1967. He was also a Fulbright Fellow in 1990–91. He compiled the bibliography primarily as an aid to scholars.

The bibliography is divided into five parts: the first lists manuscripts and facsimiles of the Koran as well as commentaries; the second lists printed texts of the Koran in Arabic; the third gives titles of translations in 40 languages ranging from Afrikaans to Urdu; the fourth lists special formats, such as microfilm or sound recordings, that present information on the Koran; and the last, and largest, part lists studies of the Koran.

The volume's 449 pages include indexes by name, title, subject and series and 18 color illustrations of some of the spectacular manuscripts and facsimiles of the Koran in the Library's collections.

The Holy Koran in the Library of Congress is available from the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. The cost is $24 and payment must accompany an order. Use stock number S/N 030-001-00150-4 when ordering. Orders also may be faxed by dialing (202) 512-2250. You must include a Visa or MasterCard number and your signature when ordering by fax.

Profiles in Research:
Mining the Secrets of the Asian Collections

Following is the first in a series of occasional articles on researchers who come to the Library specifically to mine collections unique to the institution.

Five years ago, Louise Levathes quit her job to write a book about a Chinese admiral whose accomplishments are arguably more impressive than those of Columbus.

There was only one little problem. Ms. Levathes knew next to nothing about Chinese history and not a word of Chinese.

So how is it that a glowing book review in a recent edition of *The Washington Post* called *When China Ruled the Seas: The Treasure Fleet of the Dragon Throne, 1405–1433* ($23, hardcover; Simon & Schuster) "remarkably accurate?" Credit Ms. Levathes's skill and determination in using the rich materials of the Asian collections.

"I could have done this [book] only here," Ms. Levathes says in retrospect in a tiny study room on the fifth floor of the Adams Building. "The Asia collection is better than anything in China or Taiwan."

Ms. Levathes got the idea for writing a book while looking for story ideas as a staff writer for *National Geographic.* She came across the startling voyages of Adm. Zheng He, a eunuch of Muslim origin who sailed his 400-foot ship to what is now Indonesia, the African coast and elsewhere. The ship dwarfed those used by Christopher Columbus (the *Santa Maria* was only 85 feet long) and employed watertight bulkheads and other innovations that predated those of the Spaniards, Portuguese and Arabs.

There were other major distinctions among sailors in the East and West at that time. Five hundred years ago, for example, Chinese sailors had a completely different conception of navigation than sailors in the West; instead of charting

Louise Levathes in her study room in the Adams Building: "I could have done this [book] only" at the Library of Congress. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

courses based on longitude and latitude, Chinese sailors drew highly detailed maps of all the ports of call they needed for a successful trip and gave directions to reach them by noting key landmarks. Zheng's route is illustrated on a 10-foot, 17th century copy the Library owns—one of only two in the world.

Zheng's voyages are "a great secret" in the West and clearly worthy of a book, Ms. Levathes says.

She secured a book contract in the spring of 1989 and, after a six-month wait, was assigned to a study room in the Adams Building. Such arrangements are coveted by scholars and authors because they can then take books out of the reading room to their desks, and can avoid having to lug their work to the Library every day.

It would take Levathes two years just to do the primary research on the book, and her first day of searching for material in the Asian collections was anything but auspicious.

"I had the call numbers for 15 books in Chinese and thought 'I don't need a translator.'" After searching in vain, she asked Robert Dunn for help. Ms. Levathes pointed to the area where she was searching and Mr. Dunn, who recently retired from the Chinese Section, noted a slight problem—the books were in Korean.

That wasn't the last time Ms. Levathes turned to Mr. Dunn. She wanted to know what "death by a thousand knives" meant. In a text she was translating, that punishment befell one of the Mandarins loyal to the king that Zheng He deposed. Mr. Dunn knew the answer; executioners made thousands of tiny cuts on a prisoner's skin so that he would die an agonizing death over the course of a few days.

Mr. Dunn "helped me enormously," Ms. Levathes says, thankful that he did not retire until after her research was completed.

But Ms. Levathes didn't always succeed in understanding the materials, even though she took a course in Mandarin at Georgetown University, employed several experienced translators and consulted experts around the world. Ancient Chinese is a world unto itself, and many terms Ms. Levathes encountered have never been translated into English.

In one case, Ms. Levathes and translators were able to determine that a dish served at a banquet was called Phoenix Chicken. But they could never figure out how it was prepared or served. On the other hand, they did figure out what Flower Tea was. No, not tea made from crushed flowers, but regular tea served with cakes arranged like flowers.

Ms. Levathes acknowledges missing "a great reservoir of knowledge and sensitivity" by not knowing much Chinese history or the languages used in the texts. "You do foolish things" when you're a journalist and not an academic, Ms. Levathes says. In her research and book, she cuts across vast time periods in history and delves into Arabic, Sanskrit and Chinese sources.

But Ms. Levathes defends her approach, saying that she wasn't trying to write a scholarly book. Rather, she sought to write a narrative of the voyages, sharing with readers the thoughts and impressions of Arabs, Ceylonese (Sri Lankans) and other people who came in contact with Zheng He. "I looked at it [the project] as a collector and translator."

Lucky for Ms. Levathes that the Library's Asian Collection is so rich. To recount a Ming visit to Tibet, she had to use the Library's Tibetan archives because no Chinese accounts exist. She merely walked across a hall to find what she needed, something that scholars in other countries could not even dream of doing.

On any given day, the Asian Collection draws well-known scholars like Yale's Jonathan Spence, who spend hours doing research, Ms. Levathes says. While working at the Library, Ms. Levathes sometimes had lunch or coffee with some of the scholars, but not often.

"I was always hustling," Ms. Levathes said. She did not have time to attend even one scholars' colloquium at the Library—a monthly meeting where fellow researchers present aspects of their work—given tight deadlines set down by her publisher and time constraints due to a part-time job as an editor and consultant. The Library's evening and weekend hours helped her greatly to get things done, she says.

Did she ever get bored plodding through the research?

"Never," Ms. Levathes says. "Every day would be a small discovery."

So after five years of research at the Library and her book having come out in April, why does Ms. Levathes still come to her study room?

First, the British Broadcasting Corp. is interested in doing a documentary on the topic. Ms. Levathes says she is now researching "the more visual" aspects of the book.

At the same time, Ms. Levathes is researching a book proposal about Brazil in the post-colonial era using the Latin American and Portuguese collections of the Library. Given her success so far, Ms. Levathes could very well unearth some treasures in those collections as well.

—*Howard Isenstein*

Howard Isenstein is a Washington freelance writer.

An Invitation to Join The Library of Congress Associates

The Library of Congress Associates are men and women who are interested in the collections, exhibitions and well-being of the nation's library. They share in the excitement and intellectual discoveries at the Library in many ways.

Associates receive special weekly tours, a 10 percent discount at the Library of Congress retail shop (including mail orders) and the Montpelier Room—as well as a subscription to the Associates' bimonthly membership magazine, *Civilization*.

The magazine, which makes its debut in November, draws heavily on the Library's unmatched collections. Its writers and editors use the past to illuminate the present, dealing with subjects as diverse as "The Contradictions of Thomas Jefferson" the photographs of Toni Frissell, literary life in Japan and Russia and the real story of the shootout at the O.K. Corral. *Civilization* is beautifully illustrated. And each issue contains a calendar of upcoming events at the Library.

So take time out to join the Associates. Annual dues are only $20. Just fill out the form below and mail it in. Or use your major credit card and call the Library of Congress Associates Membership Office at (800) 829-0427.

NOTE: An error in the address was previously published in the *Information Bulletin*. The correct address appears below.

To receive *Civilization*, send check or money order for $20, payable to L.O.C. Associates, to:

National Membership Department
Library of Congress
P.O. Box 420235
Palm Coast, FL 32142-0235

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

ZIP Code _____

Information Bulletin 84LC01

Polish Officials Visit LC Exhibition of Posters of Homeland

On Sept. 22 the Library welcomed the first and second secretaries of the Embassy of Poland, Boguslaw Winid and Michal Wyganowski, who came to view the exhibition "Early Polish Posters."

Elena Millie and Zbigniew Kantorosinski, curators of the exhibition, greeted the diplomats and gave them a special tour of the posters on display in the Librarian of Congress's suite.

The exhibition, which closed on Oct. 3, included 17 posters produced during the Young Poland (1890–1914) and the interwar (1918–1939) periods. Polish posters from these years reflect both the resurgence of national consciousness, and a new openness to modern currents in European art.

Young Poland (Mloda Polska) was a period of cultural transformation corresponding to the era of modernism that spread throughout Europe. It revealed a new aesthetic—a completely new translation of form and color. For the first time, Polish painters and printmakers turned to the poster as a means of expression. In practicing their art, Polish poster artists drew from a variety of artistic media: painting, graphic arts, architecture, decorative arts, literature and drama.

The earliest Polish poster in the Library's collection and on exhibit is "The Martyrdom of the Christians in Nero's Circus" by the painter Jan Styka. Produced in 1900, the poster represents the grand historic and religious subject matter for which Styka was known.

After Poland regained its independence in 1918, following 123 years of foreign occupation, Polish artists continued to build upon this modern foundation but transformed the poster into a medium for mass communication. Polish posters served first and foremost as tools of propaganda. They were designed to rally the populace behind an economic rebuilding campaign that sought to reconstruct every aspect of the nation. Through colorful images and catchy text, the poster was meant to capture people's attention.

Elena Millie, Zbigniew Kantorosinski, Boguslaw Winid and Michal Wyganowski view the exhibition; an item from the show. *Photos by Fehl Cannon*

The 15 posters displayed from this period were designed to promote the country's industrial development, cultural richness, tourism and progress in trade and commerce. Included were advertising posters by Maciej Nowicki and Tadeusz Trepkowski; exhibition posters by Zygmunt Acedanski, Edmund Bartlomiejczyk and Wladyslaw Roguski; travel posters by Zygmunt Kaminski, Stefan Norblin and Zygmunt Strychalski; a trade fair poster by Maria Weiser; posters promoting industry by Wiktor Langner and Bogdan Nowakowski; two posters by Maria Werten based on peasant woodcuts derived from the great folk art tradition in Poland; and a commemorative poster titled "The 10th Anniversary of the Victory over the Soviet Invasion" (1930) by Tadeusz Gronowski, considered one of the masters of Polish poster design.

Although Poland suffered, as did other countries, from the effects of an economic depression, the 1930s was generally a time of revitalization and regeneration and thus was beneficial to the development of the poster. By 1939 Polish poster art had reached a high standard, its accomplishments recognized as equal to that of other European countries. Unfortunately, this excellence was to be short-lived, as many of the artists, their studios and their works did not survive the tumult of World War II.

The posters exhibited are a part of a more extensive collection of approximately 3,000 Polish posters preserved in the Prints and Photographs Division.

Cameras That Never Blink:

White House News Photographers Exhibition Returns to LC

First place in the Insider's Washington category, Leighton Mark's "By Your Leave," taken Oct. 1, 1993, for UPI, shows Chief Justice William Rehnquist escorting new Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg down the Supreme Court stairs to a waiting photographer; Jodi Cobb's November 1993 photo for the *National Geographic* won first place in the Features-Color category for "The Happiest Day of Her Life," in which a couple in Taiwan wait to have their picture taken in a mass wedding ceremony. *All photos from White House News Photographers' Association 1994 annual awards exhibition*

by Doreen P. Conrad

Calling news photography an "important record of contemporary attitudes," Dr. Billington opened the White House News Photographers' Association (WHNPA) exhibition of the 1994 prize winners.

"We like having your work on display for our thousands of visitors," the Librarian on Sept. 13 told the still photographers and TV camera operators in the crowd, "because it represents the very best form of journalism in which America has long been a pioneer—photojournalism—and which is becoming more important in newspapers and newsmagazines every year, and which, in its television form, shapes our mental images of the wider world."

But "you will never get a Librarian of Congress to concede that a picture, however brilliant, is always worth a thousand words," Dr. Billington joked, before introducing WHNPA President Kenneth Blaylock of ABC News.

Mr. Blaylock introduced the guest of honor, Tipper Gore, who told how impressed she had been with the dedication of a group of White House photographers who accompanied her on a fact-finding tour in

Carol Guzy of *The Washington Post* shot "Escape from Poverty" last December, entered in the Features-Black and White category. B.J. Hurt, 10, plays with a Halloween mask in a Hooterville hollow in rural Kentucky. He lives in a slaphouse with his father, who collects scrap metal for money. His mother died when he was 6.

East Africa. Mrs. Gore, an honorary member of WHNPA, is a former photographer with the Nashville *Tennessean*.

"A Cancer So Young" is Joseph Bailey's free-lance photo entered in the Personalities-Color category. Taken in June 1993, the photo is of a mother and child in a cancer ward in Minsk, Belarus. Probable cause of the child's cancer was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster of 1986; *The Washington Post's* Lucian Perkins, also in June 1993, shot "No Where to Run," entered in the News category and taking first place. The photo shows Gypsies trying to flee Russia's elite *Omon* forces. The raid is part of a continuing crackdown on illegal aliens in the country. Later that day, the Gypsies were put on a train and sent back to their home in Ukraine.

When the speakers finished, everyone headed toward the U-shaped exhibition area, where 1994's best news photos and videos were shown against battleship-gray walls. In the semicircular entrance to the room, adjacent to a montage of exhibit highlights, a sign informed visitors that WHNPA members not only cover such White House events as treaty-signing ceremonies in the Rose Garden but also such events as the plight of Bosnian refugees. Its last line notes that the organization's current membership numbers 500 of the world's best photographers.

The WHNPA was founded in 1920 by 15 photographers who covered the White House and the federal enclave. One of their greatest supporters was the newly elected 29th president, Warren G. Harding, himself a former newspaperman and owner of one of Ohio's most successful dailies, the Marion *Star*. It was not until 1947 that the first cinematographers – who filmed newsreels for the local NBC affiliate – joined the WHNPA.

Because increasing numbers of White House photographers are self-employed, free-lancers as well as news editors submit photos, which are reviewed by a nationwide panel of peers who choose the winning entries. Last May, the prizes were presented at a black-tie gala hosted by President Clinton at the White House. Winners received small cash awards or photographic equipment.

This year, photographers capturing the top awards represented the *National Geographic, The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Washington Times* and *USA Today*

Diana Walker's "The White Dog," a March 1993 photo published in *Time*, took first place in the Pictorial category, for this photo taken on a foggy afternoon in a field near Oxford, England.

newspapers; Reuters, UPI and Agence France-Presse wire services; and newsmagazines *U.S. News & World Report* and *Time*. *The Washington Post* and *Washington Times* led the pack with the largest number.

The more than 100 black-and-white and color still photographs are in 14 categories, such as presidential topics, news, personalities, features, illustration and sports. Major themes were life in post-Soviet Russia, poor children finding fun and happiness in Appalachia, Palestinian frustration and gay and lesbian love and humor.

Two special awards were also given. Dave Goulding, a cameraman for CBS affiliate WUSA, won the Cameraman of the Year prize for his documentary work. Carol Guzy of *The Washington Post*, whose gritty black-and-white photographic essays on impoverished Appalachians in Hooterville, Ky., collected several top prizes, was named still photographer of the year for the third time, having also won in 1990 and 1993.

In the first part of the exhibition, "Insider's Washington," first-prize winner Leighton Mark of UPI captured new Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg being escorted down the front stairs of the Supreme Court Building by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist.

Ruth Fremson of the *Washington Times* caught President Clinton shaking Yitzhak Rabin's hand while Yasir Arafat turns away. Kenneth Lambert, another *Washington Times* winner, photographed Arafat in profile in the back of a limousine.

In the still photography categories, the work of five photographers representing *The Washington Post* won most of the top prizes. Nancy Andrews's photo of a suburban Virginia high school's first female place kicker won first place in the sports/feature category. Lucian Perkins picked up a first, a second and three third prizes for his post-Soviet Russian life pictures. His first prize submission, "No Where to Run," depicted a band of Gypsies, mostly women wearing bright and multilayered clothing, clutching small children fleeing from Russia's elite forces, the *Omon*.

Juana Arias received two second prizes for her black-and-white photos, one at a Hispanic wedding, "For Better or for Worse," and a

The Milwaukee Brewers' Darryl Hamilton leaps over the San Francisco Giants' Kirt Manwaring to reach home plate in H. Darr Beiser's "Over the Top," the first place entry in the Sports-Action category, published in *USA Today*, March 23, 1993; James A. Parcell of *The Washington Post* captured these "Rain Refugees," May 17, 1993, entered his photo in the Features-Black and White category and won first place.

Dr. Billington (left), Tipper Gore and White House News Photographers' Association President Kenneth Blaylock pause for a photo opportunity while touring an exhibition of award-winning photographs. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

more somber photo showing a Salvadoran AIDS patient. James Parcell took first prize with his black-and-white "Rain Refugees," showing rain-drenched Washington tourists.

The exhibition's 47 prize-winning videos in 13 categories were compiled by the WHNPA's committee and are shown continuously on a single monitor.

Gene Roberts of the Library's Interpretive Programs Office, who organized the show, said that the enthusiasm of the opening-night attendees was "contagious."

From 1952 until 1988, the annual White House News Photographers awards exhibition was mounted on the ground floor of the 1897 Jefferson Building. When building restoration began in 1988, the exhibition moved to the National Geographic Exhibit Hall. "It's great to be back at the Library. It's where we belong," said Mr. Blaylock.

Mr. Roberts explained, "These men and women behind the cameras are usually nameless and faceless. It is not too much to point to their contributions and give them names once a year."

The White House News Photographers' Association exhibition is on view through Nov. 26, Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. and Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Portions of the exhibition will travel to McMillan Memorial Library in Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., from Jan. 6 to Feb. 19; the Presidential Museum in Odessa, Texas, from March 10 to April 23; the Fullerton Museum Center in Fullerton, Calif., from May 12 to June 25, and Marian College in Fond du Lac, Wis., from Sept. 15 to Oct. 29. Dates are still available to book the show. For information call Traveling Exhibits in the Interpretive Programs Office, (202) 707-5223.

—Doreen Conrad is a Washington freelance writer.

PUBLICATIONS

New Science Tracer Bullets

☐ *LC Science Tracer Bullet: Underground Architecture.* ISSN 0090–5232. (TB–93–3). June 1993. Compiled by John F. Buydos, this literature guide provides information on reference material in the collections of the Library of Congress that deals with all aspects of the development and use of underground space.

☐ *LC Science Tracer Bullet: Computer Crime and Security.* ISSN 0090–5232. (TB941). March 1994. Compiled by Michelle Cadoree, this literature guide provides information on reference material in the collections of the Library that documents all aspects of the widening field of computer security.

☐ *LC Science Tracer Bullet: African American Books for Younger Readers.* ISSN 0090–5232. (TB944). March 1994. Compiled by Vivian Bellinger-Biggers, this literature guide provides information on reference material in the collections of the Library on the achievements of African Americans in the fields of science and technology that is useful to elementary and secondary school students.

Science Tracer Bullets are short bibliographies compiled by the Science Reference Section, Science and Technology Division. Not meant to be comprehensive bibliographies, they are designed, as the name of the series implies, to put the reader "on target."

Copies of any of these publications may be obtained free on request from the Science Reference Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–5581. Copies have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

News from the Center for the Book:
Arizona Announces New Book Series and Projects

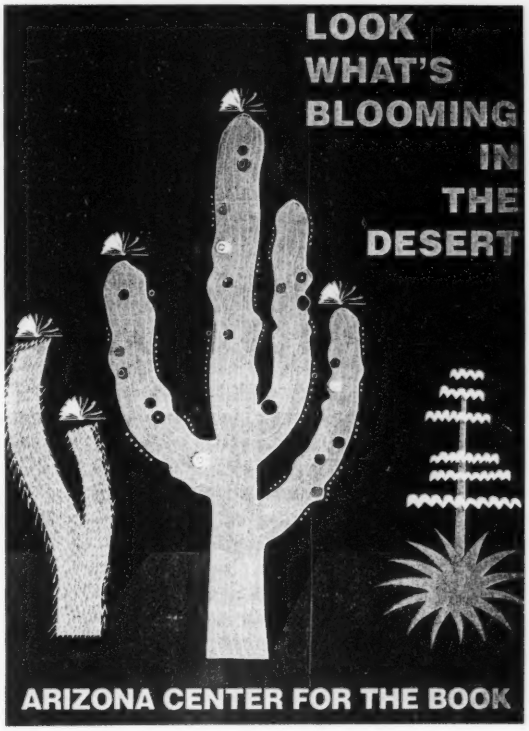
The Arizona Center for the Book is creating "The Arizona Collection," a series of illustrated quality paperbacks that will present the state's people, history, nature and culture. The first book, to be published by Phoenix-based Bridgewood Press, is a biography of Arizona artist John Henry Waddell, whose bronze figures adorn Phoenix Civic Plaza, the Scottsdale Civic Center and many other public places and homes across the United States.

All books in "The Arizona Collection" will be published in identical formats and take advantage of state-of-the-art electronic publishing. Profits will benefit the Arizona Center for the Book. For information, write or call Michel F. Sarda, Bridgewood Press, 4610 N. 40th St., Phoenix, AZ 85018, (602) 954-6573.

Other Arizona Center for the Book projects include a new quarterly luncheon series; a Writers-in-the-Classroom project for Arizona high schools; the continuation of "Books & Company," a half-hour public television program that features Arizona and Southwestern authors and themes; the creation of a special Tucson chapter; and the development of a vibrant blue, green and purple poster, "Look What's Blooming in the Desert," by local artist Jeff Low.

Copies of the poster ($5 plus $1.50 for postage and handling) and information about the center's projects are available from the Arizona Center for the Book, P.O. Box 34438, Phoenix, AZ 85067.

Phyllis B. Steckler, the president of Phoenix's Oryx Press, is the Arizona center's president. Other officers, members of the board of directors and honorary trustees represent authors, publishers, librarians, scholars, broadcast and print media, educators, literacy groups and civic organizations. LC Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, a guest at the board meeting in Phoenix on Aug. 29, congratulated the Arizona center on its recent accomplishments.



□ **Wisconsin Literary Heritage.** The Wisconsin Center for the Book, a project of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters in Madison, has announced "Wisconsin Authors Speak," a program that celebrates the literature of Wisconsin through its authors. The center is making 10 grants of $200 each available to organizations for honoraria, which will enable Wisconsin authors to speak in their communities. "Wisconsin Authors Speak" is made possible through the generosity of the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. Wisconsin nonprofit organizations interested in books and reading are eligible to apply. Collaborative projects are preferred. Applications will be judged on the basis of community outreach, rationale for the choice of speaker, and thoroughness of planning. More than 60 applications have been received thus far. The deadline is Nov. 1, 1994.

The Wisconsin center is a sponsor of "Cultural Map of Wisconsin: A Cartographic Portrait of the State," a project directed by David Woodward, Robert C. Ostergren and Onno Brouwer of the Department of Geography at the University of Wisconsin, and is supported by a grant from the Wisconsin Humanities Committee. It also is developing a miniposter, "Discover Wisconsin Writers"; creating a data base of information about Wisconsin authors and book titles; and making plans to revise its directory, the *Wisconsin Community of the Book*. During July, the center and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin sponsored, in Madison, the LC Center for the Book traveling exhibition "The Bonfire of Liberties: Censorship of the Humanities." Previously it had appeared in Milwaukee.

A few of the Armed Services Editions in the Library's collection

For information about the Wisconsin Center for the Book and its activities, write Faith B. Miracle, Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison, WI 53705–4099.

☐ **Intellectual Freedom in Oregon.** The Oregon Intellectual Freedom Clearinghouse, a project of the Oregon Center for the Book, has issued its seventh annual report, which covers July 1, 1993–June 30, 1994. The report describes challenges made against library materials in Oregon during this period and the responses to those challenges. It features a retrospective overview of intellectual freedom in the state during the past seven years and information about Banned Books Week, Sept. 24–Oct. 1, 1994.

Also included in the report is an article about state centers for the book, titled "Centers for the Book Celebrate the Written Word." It describes the activities of the centers for the book in the West (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington). To obtain copies of the intellectual freedom report or information about the activities of the Oregon Center for the Book, write Ellen Fader, Oregon State Library, Salem, OR 97310–0640.

☐ **Books in World War II: The Armed Services Editions.** One World War II 50th anniversary has special meaning for the world of books and reading: The Armed Services Editions, produced from 1943 to 1947, introduced thousands in the U.S. military to the pleasures of reading. Nearly 123 million copies of 1,322 titles of best-sellers, classics, mysteries, history, essays, anthologies, westerns, and poetry—all published as oblong-size paperbacks—were included in the series. For most of the U.S. troops overseas, these very portable paperbacks were the only books that were easily available.

The Armed Services Editions were produced through a partnership among the federal government and American publishers. Editions for the Armed Services Inc. was a nonprofit organization established by the Council on Books in Wartime, an organization of trade book publishers formed a few months after the attack on Pearl Harbor for the purpose of achieving "the widest possible use of books contributing to the war effort of the United Peoples." Once under way, this cooperative endeavor relied on the efforts of many Army and Navy agencies, the War Production Board, more than 70 publishing firms and more than a dozen printing houses and paper suppliers.

The Library of Congress, in its Rare Book and Special Collections Division, holds one of the few complete sets of Armed Services Editions. In 1983 the Center for the Book sponsored a celebration of the 40th anniversary of the series, bringing people with firsthand experience together with publishers, scholars, collectors and readers of the little volumes (see LC *Information Bulletin*, March 21, 1983).

A book based on the event, *Books in Action: The Armed Services Editions*, edited by John Cole, was published in 1984. It includes an essay by Michael Hackenberg on "The Armed Services Editions in Publishing History," another by Matthew J. Bruccoli on "Recollections of an ASE Collector," a note about ASE collections in libraries and a complete list of the Library of Congress collection.

Copies of *Books in Action*, a 78-page paperback, are available at the Library of Congress Sales Shop for $6.95; add $3.50 for mail orders. Orders should be sent to the Library of Congress, Sales Shop, Washington, DC 20540–5240. Credit card orders may be placed by phone. Call (202) 707–0204 to place orders or for more information.

New from the Cataloging Distribution Service

LC Period Subdivisions, 5th Edition Published by LC

Available now from the Library of Congress's Cataloging Distribution Service, *LC Period Subdivisions Under Names of Places, 5th edition* replaces the 1990 fourth edition. This easy-to-consult guide lists subject headings for place names, with date subdivisions listed chronologically. The new edition includes all of the most current forms of names of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and the former Soviet republics. The fifth edition covers all headings created through January 1994 and was compiled by LC's Office for Subject Cataloging Policy.

Additional information on the policy for the creation and use of period subdivisions is found in the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings, 4th edition (1991)* also published by LC's Cataloging Distribution Service. This how-to book costs $115 in North America; $130 outside North America. The *1994 Update Service* includes two updates for 1994 and costs $62 in North America; $72 outside North America.

LC Period Subdivisions Under Names of Places, 5th edition, 123 pages, is $16 in North America; $18 outside North America.

Order from Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, P.O. Box 75640, Washington, DC 20013-5640. Or call toll-free in the United States (800) 255-3666. Other numbers: telephone: (202) 707-6100; TDD: (202) 707-0012; fax: (202) 707-1334; Internet: cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov

New Edition of USMARC Format For Bibliographic Data

The 1994 "format integrated" edition of the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data: Including Guidelines for Content Designation* is now available from the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service. It is the new standard for representing and exchanging bibliographic data in machine-readable form in the United States.

The 1994 edition has been eagerly awaited because it integrates the specifications for seven categories of bibliographic items for the first time. The format integration not only expands the data elements available for use in any bibliographic record type (fields and subfields are no longer limited to certain types of material), but also eliminates the inconsistencies and redundancies found in earlier editions.

USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data (1994) supersedes all earlier editions and updates to the USMARC bibliographic format. It defines all the content designators used in USMARC bibliographic records (tags, indicators, subfield codes and coded values) and incorporates changes resulting from proposals considered by the ALA/ALCTS/LITA/RASD Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI) at meetings held from January 1992 through February 1994. The many editorial changes incorporated into this new edition are designed to facilitate its use.

As part of the redesign of this new edition, its size was reduced—to two volumes. This size reduction was done without eliminating the helpful information and examples users have come to expect in USMARC documentation. With the format applicability columns typical of the last two editions being eliminated with the format integrated edition, the National Level Requirements have been moved to a separate appendix, where they are collocated with the Minimal Level Requirements. Information relating to fields 007 and 008, previously found in appendices, has been moved to the general field descriptions where more users expect to find it.

The 1994 edition of the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* has been designed to be used more effectively with local systems implementations of the bibliographic format. A special divider, with tab, has been supplied at the end of Volume 1 for local system information, such as fixed field information. This will allow format users to insert local systems supplements into the published format binder.

The price of *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data (1994)* has also been greatly reduced—by more than 40 percent off the previous edition. It costs $60 in North America and $70 outside North America. Order directly from: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, P.O. Box 75640, Washington, DC 20013-5640. Or call toll-free in the United States: (800) 255-3666. Other numbers: telephone: (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334; TDD: (202) 707-0012; Internet: cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov

CORRECTION

Inaccurate information on how to request the audit report on the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program was published in the Sept. 19 LC *Information Bulletin* on page 358.

The report can be obtained only by writing to the Library of Congress, Office of the Inspector General, Washington, DC 20540-1060, or by calling (202) 707-6314.

Exhibitions at the Library

St. Michael's Cathedral, Novoarkhangelsk (Sitka), Alaska. *From "In the Beginning Was the Word: The Russian Church and Native Alaskan Cultures*; 1802 map of Sydney, Australia, by Louis Freycinet. *From Australian map exhibition*

☐ **White House News Photographers' Association 1994 annual awards exhibition.** Prize-winning videos and black-and-white and color photographs taken by members of the association during the past year are featured in this ever-popular exhibition (see story on page 368 in this issue).

On view in the Madison Gallery, Madison Building, Monday–Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., and Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., through Nov. 26.

☐ **In the Beginning Was the Word: The Russian Church and Native Alaskan Cultures.** This exhibition, based on the archives of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska at the Library of Congress, focuses on the religious, educational, social and linguistic relationships among the Alaskan, Aleutian and Kuril islands natives of the 19th and early 20th centuries and the Russian Orthodox Church. The exhibition was officially opened by Presidents Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin in late September. It is on view in the Madison Foyer, Madison Building, Monday–Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. and Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., through Dec. 31.

☐ **Australian Maps.** A small exhibition of early 19th century maps showing the first detailed charts and maps of Australia, along with a few contemporary Australian maps, is on view in the Geography and Map Division corridor (B-level of the

Madison Building) as part of "Festival Australia," which is sponsored by the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. The exhibition may be viewed 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday only, through Jan. 7, 1995.

☐ **Savage Glee: Pictorial Satire of the Gilded Age** (opens Oct. 20). In the Oval Gallery on the sixth floor of the Madison Building will be an exhibition that features the outrageous political cartoons of Thomas Nast, Joseph Keppler, James A. Wales and their colleagues, who caricatured nearly every aspect of American life in the years following the Civil War. Forty particularly potent examples of their work for magazines such as *Harper's Weekly, Puck* and *Judge* have been brought together in "Savage Glee." The exhibition can be seen 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday only, through April 21.

☐ **D-Day + 50 Years: Newsmaps.** Public interest in the latest news coming out of the European and Pacific theaters during World War II produced a new cartographic genre: poster-size newsmaps. These newsmaps, published by the U.S. Army Information Branch and Army Orientation Course, were specifically aimed at American military personnel. Each newsmap carried a weekly summary of the events in all theaters of war and, on the verso, an inspirational message, useful tip or lesson on military courtesy. Six of these large newsmaps will be on indefinite display. Two of them will be changed every week to chart the progress of the war as it occurred 50 years ago.

Current Events Corridor just off the foyer of the Madison Building, Monday–Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., and Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

☐ **By Securing to Authors: Copyright, Commerce and Creativity in America.** On indefinite display along the fourth floor corridors, Madison Building, the exhibition features a wide range of items that have been copyrighted in America, including original Ken and Barbie dolls, Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech and the statue of the "Maltese falcon" that was used in the film of the same name. It is on view from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., weekdays only.

French Specialist in Law Library Dies

M. Tahar Ahmedouamar died at his home in Washington of a heart attack on July 30. Dr. Ahmedouamar, 53, was a senior legal specialist in the European Law Division who handled requests on French law and the law of related jurisdictions for Congress and other branches of government.

Dr. Ahmedouamar, who was born in Algeria, earned his law degree and a political science degree from the University of Algiers. He pursued his legal studies in France, where he received his doctorate in law and a graduate degree in political science from the University of Paris. He devoted the next five years to preparation for a doctorate from the Panthéon-Sorbonne, after defending his thesis in 1972, earning the highest rating.

While studying for his doctorate, he worked with other scholars at the Conseil d'Etat (France's highest administrative court) on the creation of a system for the computerization of French statuory and case law.

From 1972 to 1974 he did postdoctoral research in international law as a staff member at the University of Chicago and worked as a member of the Committee for the Comparative Study of New Nations. While at Chicago, he lectured on the evolution of French law in independent French-speaking countries, original aspects of French law and other topics. Thereafter he worked on his own research, both at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and the Library of Congress. He was the author of many government studies as well as publications in the private sector, including *Algeria: State Building During the Period of Instability (1962–1967).*

M. Tahar Ahmedouamar

While Dr. Ahmedouamar was doing his research in French law at the Library of Congress, he applied for a vacancy that had opened up for a French lawyer. He was hired on March 17, 1977, as the division's principal specialist in French law, where he worked until his death.

Research on the law of France and related jurisdictions is always in high demand at the Law Library, and through Dr. Ahmedouamar's hard work and dedication, he had the opportunity to work on many complex legal questions for Congress as well as executive branch agencies. In one instance, the research he did resulted in the savings of close to $1 million for an executive agency of the government.

Fluent in French, English, Arabic and Berber, Dr. Ahmedouamar was schooled in German, Greek and Latin as well. He delivered guest lectures at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, American University, Georgetown University and Notre Dame University.

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